# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1823. [NO. 139.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid* or they will not be attended to.


## State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822.... Jane Kerr *vs.* William Kerr.....Petition for Divorce and Alimony.—It appearing to court, that William Kerr resides without the limits of this state: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian news papers for three months, that unless the said William Kerr do make his appearance at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823, and answer, plead, or demur, to said petition, the same will be heard ex parte, and sentence and a decree made according to the prayer thereof.

A copy, test. GEO. GRAHAM, *Clk.*
3mt'47.—Price adv. $4.

## State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. Sarah Bradshaw, *vs.* Eli Bradshaw....Petition for Divorce, filed at spring term, 1822.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Register, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

J. M. HUTCHISON, *C. S. C.*
3mt44.—Price adv. $4.

## State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY,

COURT of Equity, September Term, 1822. Ephraim Greenlee *vs.* John Martin, and others; original Bill. It apppearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Martin, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that the defendant, John Martin, appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and be heard ex parte

Test, A. L. ERWIN, *C. & M. E.*
pr. adv. $4. 3mt39

## State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. William Zachary, *vs.* John Edwards and Stokes Edwards.....Original attachment—Wm. Edwards summoned as Garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are inhabitants of another state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, that the defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered.

I, David Earnest, Clerk of the Superior Court aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of said court.

Test. D. EARNEST, *Clk.*
*September* 19, 1822.—t41p

## State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

IN Equity.—October Term, A. D. 1822.—Jacob Keistler, *vs.* the heirs of George Keistler, deceased .....Original Bill of Complaint.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Keistler, one of the heirs named in the bill, does not reside within the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said John Keistler personally appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment pro confesso will be taken and plead ex parte as to him. A true copy. 3mt40

Test. JAMES HILL, *C. M. E.*
Price adv. $4.

## Five Coppers Reward.

RAN away from me, lately, *Lewis Womack*, an apprentice to the shoemaking. He is 16 or 17 years old, and has a sheepish, sneaking appearance. All persons are forbidden either to trust him on *my* account, or to employ him on his *own* account, at their peril.

JOHN KINDER.
*Salisbury, Jan.* 29, 1823.—3wt39

## MANSION HOTEL,

IN SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY

**James Huie.**

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, is now fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Company. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers. The most approved servants have been selected, with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors, and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation for business is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; attached to which there is a Dry Good and Book Store. To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

JAMES HUIE.
*October* 7, 1822.——'22

## Watch Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

*WATCHES & CLOCKS.*

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old Jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as though they were present.....and *only* the old established Salisbury prices charged.
*Salisbury, Aug.* 13, 1822. '14

## Carriage and Windsor

CHAIR MAKING,

*At Lincolnton, N. C.*

THE subscribers respectfully acquaint the citizens of the western part of North-Carolina, and the contiguous parts of South-Carolina, that they have commenced the above mentioned business, which they will carry on with punctuality and despatch.

They flatter themselves that, by their assiduity and application, they will be enabled to do ample justice to their employers.

MARTIN C. PHIFER,
WM. CULVERHOUSE.

N. B. Sign-Boards neatly ornamented, with guilt or paint, executed at the shortest notice.
*Lincolnton, Dec.* 31, 1822.—13wt46

## 100 Dollars Reward.

ON the seventh day of this month, *Nixon Curry* broke jail in this county and escaped. He was under sentence of death.

Nixon Curry, well known in our courts of justice for his daring villanies, is about 30 years of age, six feet or upwards high, well proportioned and handsome, light hair, of a pleasing countonance, and easy address. He wore a white hat and blue broad cloth coat; but it is expected he will change his dress. He is fond of drink and of cards. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the said Curry and confine him in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to justice. ALLEN GILL,

*D. S. of Iredell County, N. Carolina.*
*Nov.* 19, 1822.—3mt41

The Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, will perhaps render a benefit to society, by publishing the foregoing in their papers.

## Notice to Jailors.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, in Lancaster District, South-Carolina, on the 5th of Sept. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet 2 or 3 inches high, of a slender make, thin visage, throws his head back and speaks with considerable consequence when conversing, has a sore on the bottom of his right foot, which is at present small, but the surrounding scar is larger than a dollar—the toes are useless—but he wears a shoe on that foot. I purchased Peter from Mr. John K. Vincent, who brought him from Orange county, N. C. near the Caswell line. In returning to that place, he will probably be lodged in some jail; and in that condition, I expect, will deny his name and owner. Any jailor who may have him in custody, will please direct a line to the subscriber, at Liberty Hill, Lancaster District, S. C.—for which satisfactory acknowledgements shall be rendered. JOHN GOOCH.
*Oct.* 1, 1822.——'21

## Stop the Villain!

I WILL give *one hundred* dollars reward for the detection of a young man by the name of William Moore, and his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Tennessee, or Wilkesboro', N. C. with the money and papers he stole; or $50 for him alone. The said William Moore stole from me, on the 13th October last, $375, together with my pocket book and papers. There were seven 50 dollar bills on the United States Bank, and one $20 bill in Tennessee money. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, black beard, some of his foreteeth rather decayed, is remarkably well made, boasts a good deal on running, and is hard to beat; is fond of spirits, and altogether quite a plausible fellow.
*Nov.* 2, 1822. 13wt39 LEROY HAIL.

## Sheriff's Office,

*Salisbury, Oct.* 14, 1822.

LETTERS addressed to the Sheriff of Rowan county, on official business, must hereafter be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to. As there are great numbers of letters addressed to me from other counties, &c. I have found it necessary to adopt this course in order to save myself the expense of paying rather an uncomfortable sum in the course of a year, to the sole benefit of other people's pockets.

'20 SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

## CHERAW.

TAMPLET & CHAPMAN have just received, per the Steam-Boat *Pee Dee* and *Maid of Orleans*, the articles as under, which they will sell low for CASH or BARTER, at their store in Market-street.

2500 bushels Salt,
15,000 lbs. Sugars
5000 lbs. Coffee
5 hhds. Molasses
20 casks Cheese
30 kegs Nails
25 bbls. Mackarel
20 bbls. Northern Rum
2 puncheons Jamaica do.
20 ps. Cotton Bagging
1 cask Spanish Indigo
Cases of Wool Hats
250 pair men's coarse shoes;

Together with a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, and Glass Ware.

Cash given for Cotton, Tallow, Bees-Wax, and Flax-seed.
*Cheraw, January* 1, 1823.—6t'42

## Laffan & Cromwell,

*CHERAW, S. C.*

OFFER for sale, at their store in Front-street, a large and general assortment of

*GROCERIES,*
*DRY-GOODS,*
*HARD-WARE,* &c.

wholesale or retail, for cash, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers; who are solicited to call and judge for themselves. The highest market price paid for Cotton and every species of country produce.
*Cheraw, January* 1, 1823.—6t'42

## Negroes for Sale.

ON Thursday, the 13th of February next, will be sold, at the residence of the subscriber, 10 miles west of Salisbury, on the Sherril's Ford road, nineteen NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Also, several horses, &c. &c. and about 40,000 lbs. cotton in the seed. Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchasers securing payment by bond, with approved security, before the property is altered.

ALLMAND HALL.
*Rowan County, Jan.* 14, 1823.——5wt'41

## Wagon for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a new Wagon, with a full set of gears for four horses. Also, the wood works of two wagons. All of which he will sell low for cash, or corn.

JOHN BEARD, sen.
*Jan.* 18, 1823.—4wt'40

## Blue Dyeing.

THE subscriber informs the public, that the DYEING of BLUE will be carried on at his house, the present season, by Mrs Elizabeth Dickey, at 12½ cents cheaper in the pound, than it has ever been done for in this part of the country. The price for the best quality, will be 62½ cents per pound; for the second quality, 50 cents. Persons at a distance, by sending their yarn, by post or otherwise, specifying the quality of the dye, may depend upon having their work done as faithfully, and with as good and permanent colors, as if they themselves were present; and when finished, will be returned to them, by such conveyance as they may direct, on settling the charges for dyeing.

JOHN FULTON.
*Salisbury, Jan.* 17, 1823.——3t'39

## Physic and Surgery.

THE citizens of Rowan, and the adjacent counties, are respectfully informed, that Drs. Schools & M'Affee have united themselves in the practice of *PHYSIC & SURGERY*.
*Mocksville, Jan.* 7, 1823.—3wt'38

P. S. Dr. Schools begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that applicants for advice will seldom meet with disappointment; as Dr. M'Affee, or himself, will generally be found at their office *some* part of the day.

## CAUTION.

ABOUT six weeks ago, a man by the name of John James Puller, a shoemaker by trade, and professing also to be a singing-master, with his wife and child, came to my house, and after living with me during the above mentioned time, and getting into my debt to the amount of twenty-five dollars, basely absconded, on the night of the 12th instant, without paying me. He wore away a black coat and pantaloons, and has with him a plaid cloak, lined with green flannel. His wife, Marianne, commonly wore a checked gown, and the child, (about 14 months old,) one of a red color. They are temperate, as far as I know, never having drank any spirits while residing with me. They went away in a gig, with a bay horse. This description of these persons, and of their conduct, is published, to put the public on their guard, and prevent others from being swindled by them in the manner which I have been.

JOHN MILLER.
*Rowan County, Jan.* 16, 1823.—3wt'39p

## Runaway Negroes.

COMMITTED to the jail in Salisbury, on the 14th inst. a negro man and his wife. The fellow's name is JO; he is about 33 years old, was raised and formerly owned by Mrs. Kelly, near this place; says his last master's name is John James Dixon, who lives near Murfreesboro' in Rutherford county, Tennessee. *Annica*, or *Anna*, as she calls herself, the wife of the above negro fellow, says her master's name is John Thompson, who also lives near Murfreesboro', Tennessee. The owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take these negroes away, or they will be sold according to law, for jail fees, SAM'L. JONES, *Sheriff.*
Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 27, 1823. 3wt40

## NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note, given by me in April last, to George Greenway, of the state of Tennessee, for sixty dollars, due on the 25th of December, 1822: which I am determined not to pay, as it was obtained for unsound property.

DAVID REED.
*January* 27, 1823.—3wt'40

## AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

From the Vermont Weekly Messenger.

*SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.*

He grazes his mowing land late in the fall and his pastures early in the spring, and consequently ruins both. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and the ground from the sills of his buildings, and it costs him twenty dollars to make repairs, when one dollar worth of work would have been sufficient, if performed at a leisure time 10 years before. He sows and plants his land until it is exhausted before he thinks of manuring. He has generally too much stock and many of them unruly. He is always sure to have a good deal of stake and pole fence. He says he cannot farm it for want of money; this is frequently the case with good farmers; but you may know a sloven by his inattention to little things—his children's shoes are spoiled for want of shoe-strings to tie them, or for want of a little tallow to supple them—his door hinge comes off for want of a nail, and the door is destroyed for the want of a hinge, and his mow is trampled on and gored for want of a door, and all this loss is occasioned by not timely driving and clenching a single nail. Nothing is in order—he has a place for nothing, and nothing is in its place. If he wants a gimblet, a chisel, or hammer, he hunts up chamber, out at the barn and corn house, in the cupboard, and lastly, when he has spent more time in pursuit than it takes him to do the job, he finds it down cellar. He keeps no stock of the *smallest things*—if a button or bail to a pail gives way, or a key to a yoke, or a pin to a sled, or an axe, a string or swingel to a flail, or even a tooth to a rake, he has none to replace them. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening, and is sure too keep no memorandum of little jobs that are to be done. You will perhaps hear of his groaning about hard times frequently in a bar-room. Death and the tax-gatherer he knows must come; yet he makes no provision for either of them. Although he has been on a piece of land for 20 years, ask him for a grafted apple, and he will tell you that he could not raise them, for he *never had no luck*. His indolence and carelessness subject him to *many accidents*—loses soap and cider for want of a hoop—in the midst of his plowing his plough breaks because it was not housed—and when he is reaping away from home his hogs break into his garden for want of an additional board. He does not take advantage of his business by driving it when he can, and consequently he is like the old woman's son, "*so busy that he never does any thing*"—or at least he seldom finishes any thing before he begins another, and therefore brings little to pass, and is often to be seen in a great hurry. He is seldom neat in his person, and will sit down to table himself without combing his hair, and suffer his children to do so without washing their hands and faces. He frequently drives his cattle with a club, and is generally late to public worship—his children are apt to be late at school, and their books are torn and dirty—he is careless; his children and domestics are so too. As he has no enterprise, so he has no money. If he must have money, he frequently makes great sacrifices to get it; and as he is slack in payments, and buys altogether on credit, he pays through the nose for every thing. He wants forethought, economy and exertion. In fine, a poor farmer, in the strict sense of the word, is a poor creature—he is a poor husband and a poor citizen. A good farmer may be poor, but a poor farmer cannot act his part well; in other words, he cannot be good as a man or as a christian. A.

## LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

AN ACT

For the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the 1st day of May next.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum, for any debt contracted either by note, bill, bond, open account or otherwise, after the first day of May next, and shall be desirous to take the benefit of the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or of rendering a full and fair schedule of his property, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor or debtors to tender to the sheriff of the county, his lawful deputy, coroner, or any constable, by whom he, she, or they may have been taken, a bond or bonds, payable to the party at whose instance the arrest was made, with good and sufficient securities in twice the amount of the debt, conditioned for his appearance at the next court, to which the execution will be returnable, then and there to stand to and abide by such proceedings as may be had by the court, in relation to his, her or their taking the benefit of this act; and in case of failure to appear, judgment shall be entered up instanter upon said bond, against the principal and his securities, to be discharged upon the payment of the debt and costs; and when an execution issues thereon, neither of the defendants shall be entitled to the benefit of this act: *Provided*, That if either of the parties to the said bond shall be desirous to have an issue made up and submitted to a jury, a jury shall be immediately impannelled to try such issue, and the plea of a non est factum shall only be received upon the party making oath of its verity. *And provided further*, if it shall be made appear satisfactorily to said court, that said debtor or debtors are prevented from attending court by sickness or other cause, to be judged of by the court, the case shall be continued over to the next court, at which term the same proceedings shall be had, as if he had appeared at the first term. *And provided further*, if such debtor or debtors shall die in the mean time, it shall be an absolute discharge of said bond or bonds: *Provided, nevertheless*, That when any debtor or debtors shall be taken as aforesaid within twenty days of the sitting of said court, said bond shall be conditioned for his, her or their appearance at the succeeding term of the court aforesaid: *Provided always*, that when any capias ad satisfaciendum shall be directed to any constable, and he shall take bond as aforesaid, such bond shall be conditioned for the defendant's appearance to the county court of the county in which such constable resides.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That upon such debtor or debtors tendering such bond or bonds, it shall be the duty of such sheriff, deputy, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said security to surrender the principal in discharge of himself, in open court of the county to which the *ca. sa.* is returnable, or to the sheriff, or other officer, as the case may be, of said county. And the security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power which by law special bail have over their principal.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That upon the appearance of such debtor or debtors at the court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney, to move the court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of insolvent debtors, or to swear to the schedule, previously filed with the clerk of said court, agreeably to the provisions of this act, hereinafter contained; and it shall be the duty of said court, upon such debtor or debtors making it appear to them that at least ten days notice has been given, in writing to his, her or their creditors, or their agent or attorney, of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of insolvent debtors; or, to swear him, her or them to the schedule aforesaid, (as the case may be,) and to direct the clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes; which shall exempt the body or bodies of such debtor or debtors from imprisonment for debt, in all the cases where notice may have been given to the creditors; which notices shall be filed with the clerk of said court: *Provided, nevertheless*, if any creditor or creditors, shall suggest any fraud or concealment of property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the court to direct an issue to be made up and tried by a jury, at the first term, before such debtor

or debtors are sworn: *Provided further*, that if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such issue, the court may continue the same, under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued. And if the said jury shall find that there is any fraud, or concealment, or if said debtor or debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if the said debtor or debtors shall fail to make it appear to court, that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the creditor or creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, or to their agent or attorney, then, and in that case, the said debtor or debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the sheriff, and the court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the money, property or effects be made by said debtor or debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by the court.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That when any debtor or debtors, taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum, as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a fair schedule of his, her or their property and effects, he, she or they shall file the same with the clerk of the court, at least ten days before the sitting of the court at which he proposes to avail himself of this act, and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule, the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That no person shall be imprisoned upon any capias ad satisfaciendum for any debt contracted after the first day of May next, who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud and concealment herein before mentioned; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the creditor, on the trial of any issue before the jury under the provisions of this act, to have the debtor examined on oath before the said jury.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws, and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

## CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.—The Senate resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, in the chair, of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and the amendments offered thereto.

Mr. MILLS, of Massachusetts, rose, and entered at large into the questions presented by the subject—submitting the reasons why he could not go, and arguments against going, to the extent proposed by the bill; the difficulties which would arise in the practical operation of so broad a measure, the embarrassments in which it would involve our established and nicely adjusted system of jurisprudence, &c.

Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia, took the opposite ground, and, in a speech of more than an hour's length, strenuously maintained the justice and expediency of the proposed measure, in its greatest latitude, so far at least as regards the ordinary class of debtors, but excepting all those who become debtors by any of the various ways which constitute breaches of trust—which latter he looked upon as criminals, deserving punishment, rather than as unfortunates, entitled to commiseration. Of the substitutes offered to the bill, he preferred that proposed by Mr. VAN BUREN, excepting its features of prospective application, which he objected to, and maintained the justice of making the bill applicable to all debts, past and to come.

When Mr. B. concluded, the bill was postponed to to-morrow; and

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.—Mr. SMITH, of S. C. rose, and in a speech of considerable length, opposed the bill in toto, and replied to its advocates. He vindicated the principles and the wisdom of the common law, and opposed any innovation upon it; contended that there was in this country no such thing, in reality, as imprisonment for debt, but if there was, the states were competent to remedy the evil, if it was one; maintained that creditors had rights as well as debtors, and that the latter, nine times in ten, deserved no commiseration, as their want of principle or of prudence often inflicted on others far more distress, than they themselves suffered & c. &c.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, spoke a short time, on the practical effect and operation of the bill, and of the substitutes proposed—avowing himself favorable to the general principle, and suggesting such provisions, as he thought would probably accomplish it, so as to produce the most good with the fewest disadvantages; for he despaired of framing such a law as would exclude from its benefits the fraudulent, while it protected the liberty and rights of the honest.

Mr. VAN BUREN delivered an argument of more than an hour's length, in support of the object of the bill. He laid down the principle that imprisonment for debt, as practised in this country, is inoperative as a remedy, unnecessarily rigorous, unjust, and ought to be abolished, in regard to debtors involving no fraud or breach of trust to the public or an individual, and this principle he defended with much earnestness. He reviewed the different amendments offered, pointing out the defects of those offered by the other gentlemen, and sustaining the expediency of adopting the principles and provisions embraced in his own substitute.—When he had concluded

The bill was laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. VAN DYKE; and, about 4 o'clock, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.—The Senate took up the following resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, on Friday last:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repairing the mail road from New-Orleans to Nashville, and of establishing ferries at the water courses on the route, or of making bridges over them, so as to facilitate the conveyance of the mails to and from New-Orleans; and, also, to inquire into the expediency of repairing the national road commencing at Madisonville, in the state of Louisiana, and terminating at Florence, on the Tennessee river, and into the propriety of providing for the conveyance of the mail on the said route, in covered carriages.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.—Mr. LINCOLN, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which will, of course, lie on the table one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretaries of the Department of State, the Treasury, War and Navy, be directed severally to inform this House what newpapers, journals and other periodical publications are taken at the public expense in their respective departments; also, to furnish catalogues of all books which have been purchased at the public expense in their respective departments, stating the titles and prices of such as have been procured by each during the last six years.

On motion of Mr. HOOKS, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repairing the fort at Smithville, N. Carolina, or to ereet new fortifications at a more suitable site.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.—Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report, accompanied by "a bill to fix and render permanent the Naval Peace Establishment of the United States;" which bill was twice read and committed.

The resolution of Mr. LINCOLN, of Maine, calling on the Secretaries of the State, the Treasury, War and Navy Departments to inform this House what newspapers, journals, and other periodical publications are taken at the public expense in their respective departments; also, to furnish catalogues of all books which have been purchased at the public expense in their respective departments, stating the titles and prices of such as have been procured each year during the last six years; was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. STERLING, of N. Y. offered for adoption the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire and report to this House, whether the provisions of an act of Parliament of Great Britain, passed the 5th day of August, 1822, so far as they impose certain duties, upon the products of the U. States passing into Lower Canada, down the River St. Lawrence, or otherwise, with a view to exportation, are not repugnant to existing treaties between this country and Great Britain, or a violation of our right to the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and what measures are expedient to be taken to obtain a repeal or modification of said act, or of any other said act of Parliament, so far as their provisions shall be found detrimental to our commerce, or repugnant to rights secured to us by treaty or national law, or what countervailing provisions may be expedient on the part of the U. States.

On motion of Mr. MCNEILL, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the post route from Fayetteville, to Wadesborough, that it will return by Beard's store, Allenton, Steel Mills, and Bethune's store.

The SPEAKER communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury containing statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1822, of which the following is the conclusion:

From these statements, it appears that the imports, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1822, have amounted to $83,241,541, of which amount $76,984,331 were imported in American vessels, and $6,257,210 in foreign vessels; That the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $72,160,281, of which $49,874,079 were domestic, and $22,286,202 were foreign articles: That of the domestic articles $39,931,913 were exported in American vessels, and $9,942,166 in foreign vessels; and, of the foreign articles exported, $20,783,655 were exported in American, and $1,502,547 in foreign vessels: That 787,961 tons of American shipping entered, and 813,748 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 100,541 tons of foreign shipping entered, 97,499 cleared from the ports of the United States during the same period.

Immense banks of Coal, of an excellent quality, have been discovered about fifty miles above St. Stephens, in Alabama, and near the falls of Tuscaloosa, in the same State. It is spoken of as here after forming a valuable article of export to other States, and to the West indies. It is described as being superior to the Virginia Coal, and fully equal to that usually imported from Liverpool.

## INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

### *Late from Old and New Spain,*

VIA HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 16.—By the schr. *Eudora*, Capt. BROOKINGS, arrived last evening in 10 days from Havana, we have received from our obliging correspondent, the Gazettes of that place to the 4th inst. They contain extracts from Old and New Spain, of later date than before received. The Cadiz accounts are to the 24th of Nov. and from Vera Cruz they are to the 14th ult.

The accounts given in the Havana papers from Madrid, although brought down to the 15th of Nov. do not appear, from a hasty perusal, to be of much interest. Should we find any thing, on a re-perusal, worth translating, it shall be given in our next.

Under date of Cadiz, 24th November, a private letter says, "I have just heard by a patroon in 10 days from Barcelona, that the factionists of Catalonia have evacuated Seo de Urgel, the national troops having presented themselves in that neighborhood and occupied the place."

The Spanish schr. *Amable Teresa*, which arrived at Havana on the 27th ult. brought accounts from Mexico to the middle of Dec. By these, it appears that Gen. DAVILA, the former Commandant of Vera Cruz, was to sail from that port shortly after her—that ITURBIDE was still in Jalapa, where he had had an interview with Gen. SANTA ANA, who, having been badly received, and ordered to proceed under arrest to Mexico, immediately returned to Vera Cruz, where he has since, at the head of his troops, PROCLAIMED THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT, and has published under date of the 3d ult. a long manifesto to the Mexican nation; and on the 6th, he also published a letter to ITURBIDE, in which he details the services he had rendered, to make him Emperor, but finding that he had infringed upon his oath, and the treaties of Iguala and Cordova, he was now obliged to proclaim the *Republic*, which he did among 2000 bayonets, and the most sincere applause and vivas. This spirit of opposition to ITURBIDE, had also extended itself into the interior of Mexico, and Gen. SANTA ANA, had been joined by several divisions of the army. A flag of truce was sent to the Castle of St. Juan de Uloa, by Gen. SANTA ANA, but the only answer received was, that a more liberal interchange between the Castle and the city, would be acceded to.

On the 10th December, Gen. SANTA ANA left Vera Cruz, to attack ECHEVARRI, Governor of Jalapa, who was at Soledad, short of provisions.—On the 4th, the regiment No. 6, marched from the City of Mexico, for San Luis, where the republican standard had also been raised, under the Marquis of JARAL.

The U. S. corvette *John Adams*, Capt. RENSHAW, arrived at Havana the day before the *Eudora* sailed, last from Tampico. The U. S. schr. *Revenge*, Lieut. LEVY, had been cruising on the coast of Florida, in company with the U. S. revenue schr. *Louisiana*, Capt. JACKSON; and was, when last heard from, at Matanzas.

### *REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.*

JANUARY 20.—The intelligence of this event, recently received from Vera Cruz, via Havana, is confirmed by accounts received on Saturday, by the steam-ship.—The letter from a correspondent on board the *John Adams*, and extracts from our Havana papers, throw some light upon this subject.

By papers received at Havana from Vera Cruz, to the 22d Dec. it appears that the Republican party, headed by Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, is gaining strength. Citizen Guadaloupe Victoria is, by his order, appointed second in command. The order is dated second year of the Independence, and the first of liberty. The same revolutionary movements have taken place in the province of San Luis. Citizen General Santa Ana, is marching triumphantly into the interior, as may be seen by the following communication, under date of Vera Cruz, 20th Dec. 1822.

*Eternal praise be given to the Army of Deliverers.*

Citizen Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana, General of the Army of Deliverers, writes me what follows:

This moment, 5 o'clock in the morning, I have taken by surprise this post, [Plan del Rio,] and 450 prisoners; also, a piece of ordnance, and a tolerable large park of artillery. The firing lasted about an hour and a half, and I have observed that the enemy had suffered much; on our side, 7 wounded only, have been presented to me. This I inform you of, for your own satisfaction, and that of the troops under your command, and of the community at large. So fortunate an event ought to be celebrated in a proper manner, and the notice of it circulated throughout the province under my command.—*God and Liberty.*

Plan del Rio, Dec. 19, 1822.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

Directed to Citizen Pedro Madena,
Brigadier and Gov. of Vera Cruz.

I communicate the same to the faithful troops and inhabitants of this place and province, who are so much interested in the welfare of the Nation, for their own satisfaction, and in order to show how visibly heaven has interfered to protect the cause of liberty, which we have embraced, and will never desert.

PEDRO MADENA.

Vera Cruz, December 20.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

*Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. corvette* JOHN ADAMS, *dated at Havana, Jan. 10.*

"We arrived at this place on the 3d inst. from Vera Cruz, via Tampico, after a long and boisterous passage of 38 days from the former port, with Mr. Poinsett, of your city, on board, and we are now only waiting a wind to take our departure for Norfolk. I have little of importance to communicate, except some circumstances which occurred about the time of leaving Mexico, (23d ult.) A short time previous to our sailing, an insurrection broke out in Mexico, headed by Santa Ana, the Governor of Vera Cruz, which appeared likely to terminate successfully, as four other provinces had co-operated with him, with a view of putting down the usurper Iturbide; the whole empire, indeed, was in a state of confusion. The celebrated soldier and patriot, Vittoria, had come out from his retirement, where he had for a long time remained dormant; and the hopes and prayers of every liberal and enlightened man, were put up for his success. There is little doubt, I think, but that country will be revolutionized in less than six months. Our government, however, will doubtless be soon correctly informed of the exact state of affairs in that quarter. Ill-gotten power is ever precarious: and such is the precise situation of Iturbide—he must eventually fall—for his is a government without system, and without laws; except such as imperious and vigilant despotism has established for imperial purposes.—His influence over the hireling soldiery carried him to the throne; without law or justice, he proclaimed himself Emperor of Mexico, and dissolved the Congress, which had been elected by the people.—To a new Congress, formed by himself, he proposed to establish Military Tribunals throughout the Empire, to consist of two officers and a Lawyer, of his own choice, who were to bear such rank and titles as he in his good pleasure should think proper to grant. This military court were to have full power and privilege to try, condemn and execute, whoever it might adjudge guilty of exciting dissentions amongst the people, or speaking unfavorable of the Emperor, or the State. This monstrous stride of military despotism exceeds any thing within the range of my historical reading. But Mexico owes her delivery from its thraldom, to a spirited Congress, who firmly and eloquently rejected the proposition, as contrary to reason, to justice, and to the welfare of the people. Every friend to liberty, and to rational freedom, must wish success to Vittoria.

"P. S. The brig *Spark* has just arrived here, with the loss of Lieutenants Nicholson and Newcomb; Purser Fanning, Midshipman Whattle, and Mr. Davis, Captain's Clerk; all with the fever, since she left home."

"In the midst of life we are in death."

On New-Years's morning, a man by the name of Echert, of Haveock township, in this county, was instantaneously killed, by the discharge of a gun.

The particulars of this melancholy catastrophe were related to the editor of this paper, by a respected friend, and are as follows:—A number of young men had assembled on new-year's morning to usher in the new year, by firing—which we believe to be a general practice, among the Germans in our country; Mr. Echert had a load in his gun, which had not been used for some time, and in consequence of not being able to get it off, took the barrel from the stock and very imprudently placed it in the mouth of a stove, after the barrel had become almost red hot, and without discharging the lead he took it out, and strange as it may appear, placed a live coal in the muzzle of the gun, and commenced blowing it; at this instant the gun went off, and dreadful to relate, the whole of its contents entered his mouth and passed out at the back part of his head, carrying away nearly all his brains, and shattered the upper part of his head to atoms;—he expired without a groan.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

*Death from Cold.** —On Wednesday, the 8th inst. the Coroner of the city of Richmond held an inquest on the dead body of Robert, a slave belonging to Abner Herd, who expired in jail the day before. The Jury state that "they have carefully examined the dead body, and discover no marks of violence upon it.—They have examined several witnesses in the jail, and are unanimously of opinion and declare, that whilst they believe the diet furnished the prisoners in said jail is sufficient to support nature, yet they consider the allowance of food per day, too small in quantity, and objectionable in kind, when they have reference to the sum allowed the jailor by law for the support and subsistence of each prisoner. The Jurors aforesaid are of opinion, that this boy Robert came to his death yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock, from extreme suffering with cold, it appearing in proof, that he was without clothes of any kind on his body, and at night had no blanket, nor covering, other than wheat straw:—So the Jurors aforesaid are well satisfied this boy Robert came to his death from the cause aforesaid, and not otherwise."

* More properly—*from gross inhumanity.*

*Singular Occurrence.*—In a county of Pennsylvania, situate between the Delaware and Schuylkill, in the early part of December, a muscular, athletic young man, feeling that inclination for society, which is natural and proper, visited at the house of a farmer, whose daughter possessed the charms to excite the inclination of some other young men of the vicinity—and on the same evening several met at the same place. After a variety of conversation, and some boasts of strength and agility, a trifling wager was laid, that the young lady could throw him at a wrestling match!—She reluctantly, no doubt, engaged in the contest; and after a few trips, succeeded in giving him a fair fall. Unfortunately, he was unable to rise, or make the least exertion, without the most excruciating pain!—The spectators of his fall succeeded in putting him on a bed, sent for a neighboring surgeon, who found the patient in much distress, and on examination discovered that a dislocation of the thigh at the hip joint upwards and backwards, had taken place. By the assistance of four men, it was reduced, and the young man is in a fair way of recovery—undoubtedly much chagrined at his defeat by one of the weaker sex.

[*Doylestown Cor.*

### MOBOCRACY.

The "*Hornet*" Printing Office, in Richmond, was forcibly entered on the 27th ult. by 15 or 20 persons, masked, and otherwise disguised, at the hour of midnight. They assaulted the proprietor, beat the compositors, threw down the types, demolished the fixtures, and did every thing they could to destroy the establishment. One of the police officers is said to have been present, and calmly observed the spectacle. The party then retired to enjoy the repose of *a sweet conscience after honorable labor.*

*Charleston Courier.*

*Washington, Jan.* 12.—A bill was yesterday reported in the House of Representatives for organizing the Naval Peace Establishment; by which it is proposed that the Establishment shall consist of one Rear Admiral, five Commodores, twenty-five Captains, thirty Masters Commandant, one hundred and ninety Lieutenants, twenty Sailing Masters, four hundred Midshipmen, thirty-five Surgeons, forty-five Surgeons' Mates, forty Pursers, six Chaplains, twenty Boatswains, twenty Gunners, fifteen Carpenters, fifteen Sailmakers, and of all other Officers, Petty Officers, Seamen, &c, a number not exceeding three thousand five hundred.—The bill contains many other provisions of great importance to the interests of the Navy. We have given only the ground work of the system.

*Nat. Intel.*

The bill yesterday reported in the House of Representatives to regulate the Post Office Establishment, resembles, a good deal, the bill of the last Session, which passed the House of Representatives, and was rejected in the Senate.—The most important part of the bill is that which proposes to cause the commissions of all Postmasters to expire within this year, and to make all future appointments to be for a term of four years, when the same persons *may* be re-appointed, provided they are not in arrears to the government. It proposes also to take away the right of franking from all the Executive Officers except the Heads of Departments.—*ib.*

*The Jews* are building a new synagogue at Philadelphia; it is now under roof. In the south east corner stone, was deposited the coins of the country, and a plate, with the following inscription:

"The corner stone of a house consecrated to the worship of Almighty God Jehovah, by the congregation Kal Kadosh Miekve Israel, is placed in its bed by John Moss, on the 11th day of Trisri, Anno Mundi, 5588, corresponding to the 26th day of September, in the 47th year of the Independence of the United States of America. James Monroe being President, and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice President of the United States of America, and Joseph Heister Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. This happy country, in which religious and civil liberty is secured to its inhabitants, is now at peace with the whole world; may that enjoyment long endure, and the integrity of this government, and the reign of "virtue, liberty and independence" be triumphant until "the wreck of matter and the crush of worlds."

After this follows the names of the building committee, &c.

The BANK of the UNITED STATES, on the 6th instant, declared a dividend of *two and a half per cent.* for the last six months on the capital stock of the institution.

### MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Accounts from Naples mention, that in the recent eruption of this mountain, many farms have been totally destroyed, and upwards of 2000 peasants have had their dwellings burnt.

# SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1823.


### *DAVIDSON COUNTY.*

The first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for Davidson County, was organized at Lexington during the past week. David Mock was elected Clerk; James R. Dodge, County Solicitor; and James Wiseman, Sheriff.

---

The editor of the Elizabeth City Star was wrongly informed, when he was told, "that a sort of compromise had taken place between the members of the legislature, that in the event of the eastern members voting for the division of Rowan and that object being effected, the convention question was to be put at rest:" no such compromise was ever made.—The western members were not so ignorant, not only of their duty, but of the powers delegated to them, as to put up at bargain and sale, the *rights* of their constituents. And besides, if we are not very much mistaken, the eastern members were led distinctly to understand, that the division of Rowan would have no influence on the convention question: it would not only not put it at rest, but would not even relax the exertions of the West for the attainment of an equality of rights, and a just proportion of influence in the councils of the state. They considered the division of Rowan, equally as well as the call of a Convention, a *right*—not a matter of *favor*; and for the attainment of the one, they never would have consented to a renunciation of the other. If the eastern members calculated upon this,—of which there can be little doubt,—the only consolation we can give them is, that this is not the first time "the wise have been caught in their own craftiness."

---

### *PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.*

Mr. Clay has recently been nominated, by a legislative caucus in Ohio, as a fit person for the Presidency. The votes were, for Mr. Clay 50, Mr. Clinton 5, Mr. Calhoun 1, Mr. Adams 1; total 57. The whole number of members of the Ohio legislature is upwards of 100—our readers can form their own conclusions as to Mr. Clay's prospects of success in that State. Mr. Clay, we believe, was at Columbus at the time of his nomination, or a few days previous to that event—whether for *business* or *pleasure*, we know not; though circumstances seem to indicate the former.

---

### EDUCATION.

During the sitting of the General Assembly of this state, in 1821, a committee was appointed in the House of Commons to see whether the 41st article of the constitution, *enjoining it upon the legislature to establish a school or schools, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices*, had been duly attended to; and likewise report a plan for diffusing, more generally, the blessings of education among the people. With the appointment of the committee, and perhaps some preliminary proceedings on their part, the subject, we believe, ended. At the last session, Gov. Holmes, in a very able and forcible manner, urged upon the legislature the importance of directing their attention to this subject, and, as their journals will show, in vain. Why such an apathy should prevail on a question so momentous; why such an indifference should be felt in regard to an object, which, in importance, as far as transcends the ordinary subjects that annually consume the time of the legislature, as the sublime realities of another world do the petty concerns of the most petty triflers in this,—is to us really inexplicable. It surely cannot be, because the facilities of education are already ample; for evidence to the contrary, in every direction, continually stares us in the face. Be the cause of this apathy what it may, there are few, if any, who will say, that these things ought so to be.

We have frequently, since the commencement of our editorial career, endeavored, very imperfectly, however, to show the importance, not only in a moral, but in a political point of view, of putting into operation some system of public instruction; and have often brought in, as auxiliaries, to our support, the examples of our sister states. We shall add nothing more, at this time; but, in conclusion, we introduce, as another example, and as an incentive to exertion, an extract from the message of Gov. Parris, to the legislature of Maine, now in session. It is as follows:

"To secure to the people the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and their just rights, a knowledge of those rights, of their value and importance to themselves and their posterity, is indispensably necessary. Nor should this knowledge be confined to a few; the more universal its diffusion, the greater the security. It may justly be considered *the pride of our State*, that here, *no man, however poor*, is necessarily destitute of that volume which is the best and purest fountain of moral instruction, for himself and family; *no youth, however indigent, but is provided with a school, at the public expense*, in which he may obtain such an education as will enable him to transact the usual business of life, and become acquainted with his rights and duties as a citizen."

---

"Such labored nothings in so strange a style,
Amaze the unlearn'd, & make the learned smile."

In the National Intelligencer of the 28th December, we have a set speech of the Hon. Mr. Floyd, of Va. full five columns long, abounding with matters historical, statistical, geographical, commercial, and, like Caleb Quotem's professions, with "ten hundred thousand things" besides. This heterogeneous concoction was delivered on a bill to settle a colony at the mouth of Columbia River, on the Pacific Ocean, and is a near blood relation to a report made to Congress on the same subject at a former session, and no doubt by the same learned gentleman. In that report, he gives us a full account of the discovery of America, by a certain Christopher Columbus, and of the first settlement of this continent by the Spaniards. In the speech he does not travel back quite so far, but begins with the reign of James the I. Anno Domini 1606; and thence he travels along the current of time, by a hop skip-and-jump, to the year Anno Domini 1822. The orator tells us all about the first settlement of Virginia, his native state, and furnishes the following interesting notice of a sister state:—"*Tennessee, I believe, was settled contrary to the command of government: and Governor Levier, a gentleman of great enterprize, high integrity and honor, was even out-lawed for having the temerity to go beyond the limits assigned to the people by their government.*" Really, this is a piece of historical information worthy of the attention of the gentleman who is writing a history of North-Carolina; but we should be pleased, however, to hear the learned orator's authority for the same. We suspect it must come from one of two sources; either from the famous Cid Hamet Benengeli, or from the no less famous General Cocke, of Tennessee.

After settling the country, the orator tells how far it is from St. Louis, via Clark's river, to the mouth of the Oregon—meaning, in plain English, the Columbia river. He also informs us precisely, how many skins of beaver, musk-rats, foxes, raccoons, (commonly called koons,) and minks, have been obtained by the North-West Company; and how many whales have been taken by the men of Nantucket—that the Indians, beyond the Stony Mountains, make their kettles out of pure copper, and that a wagon lately went all the way to Sante Fee, and back again. But this is not all:—an orator of Mr. F's "profound profundity," can't stop at Europe and America—a trip to China is necessary to *round off* his speech. Accordingly, we sail into the port of Canton, and receive the whole history of the China trade;—that in the year A. D. 1821, the good "ship Honqua, Nash, master, owned by Perkins, cleared from London, direct, with 50,000 dollars"—vide third column of his speech. Thus, after circumnavigating the world, our oratorial navigator again touches at the mouth of the Columbia, and then, sits himself quietly down in the House of Representatives in the City of Washington, and District of Columbia.

It seems, however, that Congress have not passed the bill. If they do, we humbly propose, that among the first settlers that are sent out, shall be John Cleves Symmes, the Hon. Lemuel Sawyer, from Currituck, the Hon. Mr. Floyd himself, and a few more of his radical brethren;—they there can have a fair chance of putting into practice their radical doctrines.

---

### INTERESTING PUBLICATION.

Rev. Colin M'Iver, of Fayetteville, has issued proposals for printing, by subscription, a volume of sermons, to be called "The Southern Preacher." The volume is to contain 400 pages, and, neatly bound and lettered, will be delivered to subscribers at the moderate sum of two dollars. Where is the man, who loves religion, who feels an interest in the literary reputation of his own state, and who has an honest desire to encourage enterprising industry, that will not cheerfully patronize this work? It must, surely, be a work highly interesting to the friends of religion and literature, among ourselves, when they are informed, that the sermons are to be furnished mostly, by clergymen, of different religious denominations, in our own state. Among these, we understand, are the truly excellent and venerable President of our University, Rev. Dr. Joseph Caldwell; Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters, principal of the Raleigh Academy; Rev. Shepherd Kollock, Professor of Rhetoric in the University; Rev. Elisha Mitchell, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the same; Rev. William Hooper, formerly Professor of Languages in the University, now Rector of St. John's church, Fayetteville; and other clergymen, in North and South-Carolina and Georgia. We do most ardently wish the Rev. compiler that complete success which his talents, industry, piety and zeal, so justly merit. We shall not be disappointed; surely every one, who can afford this small sum, will hasten to manifest his good will by adding his name to the list of subscribers. Z.

---

### *TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.*

STATE BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Salisbury Branch.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, on Wednesday, the 29th of January, 1823, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Directors and other Officers of this Branch Bank will wear crape on the left arm, for the space of thirty days, in testimony of the very great respect which they entertain for the memory of their deceased President, the Hon. Francis Locke.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian. From the minutes.

JUNIUS SNEED, *Cashier.*

---

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Messrs. Bingham & White:*

In one of your late publications, the Trustees of the Western College are reminded that the annual meeting of their body will take place in Lincolnton, on the 2nd Wednesday in February next: to which it is added, "the object is important, and it would be gratifying to have every Trustee attend."

Little, indeed, was it expected, when the first steps were taken to establish and carry into effect the above mentioned college, that any gentleman, so far distinguished by the good sense and high approbation of his fellow-citizens, as to be nominated to serve in that office, and on his part voluntarily accepting the appointment, would ever need the shadow of an excitement, to perform his duty. The board was, on a past occasion, reduced to difficulties arising from the negligence of members. If they show a coldness and backwardness, what will the people think, what will they say? Measures of high importance will certainly be brought forward; and if the members be small, there may be a lack of wisdom and prudence, and the door opened for complaint. And as *patriotism* and *religion* are both combined, their friends are invited to attend, to show their countenance, and to give their counsel. It is recommended that the Trustees, and other gentlemen who feel interested in the welfare of the institution, reach Lincolnton on the preceding evening, and take the opportunity of conversing privately and freely on the subject, before they enter on public deliberation; that they make such arrangements, as to have it in their power to take time, and exercise patience.

---

NOTICE.—The meeting of the managers of the Concord Bible Society is postponed from the second Wednesday in February, until the second Wednesday in March, on account of the meeting of the Trustees of the Western College on the day first appointed.

---

HUGH NELSON, of Virginia, has been appointed, by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Spain, in the place of JOHN FORSYTH, who is about to return home. Mr. Nelson has been for many years an able representative in Congress, and we presume his appointment will give general satisfaction, to which his merits justly entitle him.

*Washington Republican.*

---

### PRINTING PRESS.

The London Courier, of December 9th, says—"A newly invented printing press, called the British and Foreign Printing Machine, was exhibited a few days ago to a numerous body of printers and scientific men, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with its extraordinary powers. It appears admirably calculated for the printing of books, newspapers, and, in fact, for every description of work that can be done by machinery. In velocity of movement it rivals steam printing machines, and far excels them in clearness of impression and goodness of register. Two men and three boys were enabled to print at the rate of 25 sheets in a minute, every impression being remarkably clear and perfect. The Patentee is Mr. T. Miller, of 76, Fleet-street."

---

A correspondent remarks that the expressions at the Bar will not always bear severe criticism. Mr. Counsellor Gurney (an elder in the sect of the Baptists) declared himself the other day in Court a born Christian, which reminds our correspondent, he says, of a similar inaccuracy in a lawyer, attempting to intimidate an affirming witness at the Assizes of Carlisle, in the early part of the last century. "Wast thou born a Quaker?" said he to the witness, a plain man by the name of Walker, an ancestor of Mr. Walker, of Bedford-square. "What a question!" said the Quaker, with astonishment: "Wast thou born a lawyer?" This produced a roar of laughter in the Court.

---

CHINESE WOMEN.—The idolaters of beauty, the Chinese, are forever at the feet of the beings whom they persecute. When any of their wives are indisposed, *they fasten a silken thread round her wrist, the cord of which is given to the physician*, and it is only by the motion which the pulsation communicates to it that he is allowed to judge of the state of the patient. This precaution of jealousy is almost unique in its kind.

---

Arrangements of the circuits of the Superior Courts of this state, for the year 1823:

| | | *Spring.* | *Fall.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Edenton, | Judge | Nash, | Donnell, |
| Newbern, | " | Donnell, | Badger, |
| Wilmington, | | Norwood, | Daniel, |
| Raleigh, | | Badger, | Norwood, |
| Hillsborough, | | Paxton, | Nash, |
| Morganton, | | Daniel, | Paxton. |

---

*FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 20.*

Cotton, 9 to 10 60; flour, 6 to 7; wheat, 1 10 to 1 25; whiskey, 35; peach brandy, 40; apple brandy, 40; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 13 cents; molasses, 35 to 38; sugar, muscovado, 8 to 11 dollars per cwt.—loaf, 19 to 25 cents per lb; coffee, 28 to 30; tea, hyson, 1 15 to 1 25; flax-seed, 90 cents to 1 dol.; tallow, 10 to 11 cts. per lb.

*CHARLESTON MARKET, Jan. 20.*

Cotton, 11 50; flour, 7 a 8; corn, 60 to 65; coffee, Havana, 26; St. Domingo, 22 a 24; sugar, brown, 7 a 8, Muscovado, 8 a 9; molasses, 25 a 30; salt, Liverpool, 50 a 55; Turks Island, 55 to 60; whiskey, dull at 34 a 35; cotton bagging, 42 a 45, best 42 inch; common, 36 cents; North-Carolina bank bills, 1½ a 2 pr. cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3½.

---

*MARRIED,*

At Murraysville, by the Rev. William Kimsey, on the 12th ult. Maj. William Murray, to Miss Sarah Ann Ashley, all of Buncombe county.

At Morganton, on the 22d ult. Baker Woodward, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Ann H. Tate, both of that place.

---


## Store Houses to Rent,

IN CHERAW.

THE subscriber proposes to rent two Store Houses in Cheraw, situated on Market, a few doors from the corner of Front-street. These houses were planned and constructed under the direction of an experienced merchant, and are well calculated for the business of Cheraw, being in the centre of the cotton market.

For terms, apply to the subscriber, at Salisbury, N. C. or to Mr. Ward Cowing, or to Mr. Wilson, of Cheraw.

J. A. PEARSON.

*Jan.* 18, 1823.—'38eop2m

P. S. The subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, either or both the above houses and lots. He also offers for sale several unimproved lots in the town of Cheraw. J. A. P.

---

## *NOTICE.*

THE sale of lots laid off on the lands of Letitia Wilson, at Mock's Old Field, in the Forks of the Yadkin River, under a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, having been postponed from August last, until the first of January, 1823, will again be resumed, on the 25th and 26th of February, upon the terms mentioned in a former advertisement, and which will again be made known on the day of sale.

J. A. PEARSON,
SAML. JONES,
JOHN CLEMENT,
HUGH BRALY,
ALEX. NESBIT,
J. P. CARTER } *Commissioners.*

4wt'42

---

## *NOTICE.*

ON Saturday, the 15th of February instant, will be sold, at Mocksville, three likely young NEGROES, the property of Giles P. Mumford, deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale. 2wt'40

NATHAN CHAFFIN, Jr. *Adm'r.*

---

## NOTICE.

THERE will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of the Hon. Francis Locke, deceased, on the *fourth Monday*, that is, the 24th day of February, 1823, and continued from day to day until all is sold.....the numerous stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Grain, of every description; Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, and Oats; also, a large quantity of Hay, Fodder, and other roughness; and all the implements of husbandry on said place, wagons, geers, ploughs, &c. with the household and kitchen furniture, two Stills, with the usual quantity of vessels, and apple and peach brandy; also, a Cotton Gin, with all the running works, an excellent screw, and about forty bales of Cotton, pack'd and in prime order; also, a large quantity of pickled Pork. There is also a large library of Books, principally on law, which, if not sold privately previous to the time aforesaid, will on that or some other day during the sale, be exposed to public sale. Besides, there are three other plantations near the above, on which there are large stocks of every kind, grain, roughness, farming utensils, &c. All of which will be exposed to sale during said week, in continuance of the sale, at their respective places; notice of which will be given the day previous, from day to day.

On the last day of sale, will be hired at the late dwelling-house, all the Negroes which, for the present, are not otherwise disposed of by the Will; say about 35 or 40; among which are some prime fellows, women and girls; and the several plantations rented out, all until the first day of January, 1824.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, and continue as aforesaid, from day to day, until all is sold.

Twelves months credit; and due attendance will be given by me.

JOHN SCOTT, *Executor.*

*Rowan County, N. C. Feb.* 1, 1823.—4wt42

---

## Elegant Cabinet Furniture.

J. W. BAKER respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, that he has established, a few doors east of the Court-House, a Cabinet Ware Room, where he has received from his factory in Fayetteville, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of Mahogany Furniture, which he will sell on terms to suit the times. Aware that the citizens of Salisbury have been under the necessity of wagoning their furnitnre a great distance, at considerable hazard of injury, he flatters himself they will find it to their interest to call, as his furniture is all of the latest and most approved fashions.

*Salisbury, Feb.* 3, 1823.—3t41

---

## Windsor Chair Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public at large, that they have associated, under the firm of *Grimes & Cooper*, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its branches. They are well prepared to make all kinds of Windsor and Fancy Chairs, from $12 to $120 per set. Gentlemen wishing elegant chairs, or settees, may rely upon having them as elegantly made at the shop of the subscribers, as at any other in the State. Old chairs and settees repaired, at a reasonable rate, and on short notice.

The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of *Bedsteads*, at from $3 to $25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.

*39

---

## Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental Painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and Glazing will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan *Varnish*.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good chance will be given.

*Salisbury, Feb.* 3, 1823.——*39

---

## Five Cents Reward.

ON the 19th instant, absconded from the subscriber, James Milton Lee, an apprentice bound to the subscriber by the County Court of Mecklenburg, to learn the carpenter and cabinet business. Said apprentice is about eighteen years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of fair complexion. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or supplying said apprentice, as the law will certainly be enforced against those who may transgress in this respect. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said apprentice to the subscriber, near Steel-Creek Meeting-House, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

DAVID M'KNIGHT.

Jan. 20, 1823.—3wt'41

---

## Doct. Long,

INFORMS the public, that he has removed from his former residence, and now occupies the buildings on Main-street, in Salisbury, immediately opposite the Bank; where he has on hand a large supply of Medicines, and is ready to attend upon all applications, in the different branches of Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery. 4wt'41

---

## Dr. Stewart Bosworth,

HAVING purchased Doct. Beckwith's Medical Establishment, has settled himself in Salisbury, and offers his services, in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of this place and its vicinity. His shop is one door east of Mr. Slaughter's tavern, on Main-street.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 28, 1823.—'38tf

---

## Notice.

THE subscriber being about to remove to Raleigh, requests those who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.—Those who have claims will please to present them.

JOHN BECKWITH.

*Salisbury, Jan.* 28, 1823.——'38

---

## M'Iver's Register.

A FEW copies of the Rev. C. M'Iver's North-Carolina Register and United States' Calendar, for 1823, for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian,—price 40 cents.

'The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

[It is easy to conceive (says M. Simond, in his travels in Switzerland) how the *ranz des vaches*, connected as it is with the recollections of early life, its pleasures and its attachments, and recalling the places, the things, the persons with whom the individual was early united, might powerfully affect the Swiss peasant, when far removed from his own country, and his happy home. Before the revolution of France, this tune was forbidden to be played by the bands of the Swiss regiments serving in that country. For it was no uncommon thing to find one or more of the poor fellows, after the playing of the *ranz des vaches*, composedly lay down his arms, and instantly walk home to the place of his birth.]

[*From Toulmin's Illustrations of Affection.*]

RANZ DES VACHEZ—IMITATED.

Oh! when shall I see, now distant from me,
The sweet blooming bowers
Of infancy's hours?
The scenes of my youth, affection, and truth,
Our snow-piled mountains,
The chrystalized fountains,
Our valleys of freedom, the pride of the earth?
Oh! when shall I be, Helvetia, with thee!—
The clime of my sires—the land of my birth?

Dear objects of love, wherever I rove,
My father, my mother,
My sister, my brother—
And her lov'd so well, the young Isabelle,
Memory's fond treasures
Of infantile pleasures,
In valleys of freedom, the pride of the earth!
Oh! when shall I be, Helvetia, by thee?—
The clime of my sires—the land of my birth.

*THE EVENING STAR.*

Thou lovely orb! again I hail
Thy bright, yet pensive seeming ray,
Now mildly breaking thro' the pale
And fading hues of day!

The purple tint has left the breast
Of yon blue summit, dim and far;
And day retiring, leaves the west
To thy mild reign, sweet star!

How oft beneath thy early light,
Fair planet, have I stray'd at even;
When hope, like thee, was smiling bright—
And life, yon cloudless heav'n!

Those days of bliss are mine no more—
Life alter'd, looks not now as then;
O, time can ne'er my joys restore,
Nor hope deceive again!

Yet still, this sadden'd bosom feels
A thrill of momentary bliss,
When mem'ry's whisper on me steals
In twilight hour like this.

Lov'd star! how welcome then the hour,
When thou awak'st thy maiden smile—
When, freed from sorrow's chast'ning power,
My soul is blest awhile! SUSAN.

## Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE EMPORIUM.

*THE TWIN FLOWERS.*

"Will you buy my flowers?" said a neat little girl addressing herself to a young lady in Chesnut Street, and holding out at the same time a small basket containing some roses, "they are newly blown and fresh; buy a red one for your hair, Miss; here's one that will look delightful entwined among those pretty locks." "Not a rose, my child," said the lady, "there are thorns among them—but I'll take this little flower, it looks so lovely and sweet; oh, it's a Forget me not!" "Pardon me, Miss," replied the child, "that flower is engaged." "To whom?" "To master Charles Leland." "Charles Leland, indeed," said the lady, "well but here's another, what a beautiful pair!" "They are both for that gentleman," said the little girl—"Oh, a fig for him," said the young lady, but an arch smile played upon her cheek, as she said it, and something sparkled in her beautiful dark eye that told a tale her lips refused to utter, while she ingeniously marked both the favorite flowers, and returned them to the basket; then choosing a little bunch of roses she walked home, leaving the flower girl to visit the rest of her customers.

Love is impatient; and Harriet counted the tedious minutes as she sat at her window and listened for the well known rap. The clock struck nine, and yet Leland did not appear; she thought she had been neglected of late, but then the flowers, he knew they were favorites of hers, and she thought to receive them from his hand, and to hear him say, Harriet, forget me not, would be a sweet atonement for any little offences past. But once the thought stole on her bosom, perhaps they are destined for another. She banished with a sigh, and it hardly escaped her ere Charles Leland entered. She rose to receive him, and he gently took her hand; "Accept," said he, "my humble offering and forget me—" Harriet interrupted him as he attempted to place a flower in her bosom—"where is the other," said she, as she playfully put back his hand. A moment's silence ensued; Charles appeared embarrassed, and Harriet recollecting herself, blushed deeply and turned off; but the flower was not offered again, and Charles had only said *forget me.*

This could not have been all he intended to say; but mutual reserve rendered the remainder of the evening cold, formal and insipid; and when Leland took leave, Harriet felt more than ever dissatisfied. As it was not yet late in the evening, she resolved to dissipate the melancholy that this little interview, in spite of all her efforts to laugh at it, left on her mind, by spending a few minutes at a neighbor's, whose three daughters were her most intimate friends.

The youngest of these ladies was a gay and interesting girl; and was the first to meet and welcome her friend, but as she held out her hand, Harriet discovered a little flower in it, it was a "Forget me not;" she examined it—it was one of Leland's; the mark she had made upon it when she took it from the basket of the flower girl, was there. This was at the moment an unfortunate discovery. She had heard that Charles frequently visited this family, and that he even paid attention to Jane; but she had never before believed it; and now she shuddered at the idea of admitting that for once rumor told truth. "Where did you get this pretty flower, Jane," said she; "Of a beau, to be sure," said Jane, archly; don't you see—"*Forget me not;*" and as she took back the flower, "I should not like to tell where I got it; I'll wear it on my bosom though—come sing:

I'll dearly love that pretty flower,
For his own sake who bid me keep it—
I'll wear it in my bosom's ——

"Hush, Jane," said Harriet, interrupting her, "my head aches, and your singing distracts me," "Ah! it's your heart," said Jane, "or you would not look so dull"—"Well, if it is my heart," said Harriet, as she turned to conceal her tears, "it does not become a friend to trifle with it." She intended to convey a double meaning in this reply, but it was not taken, and as soon as possible she returned home.

A sleepless night followed; and the more she thought about it the more she felt.

She had engaged her hand to Leland six months before; the time appointed for their union was approaching fast; and he acted thus! "If he wants to be freed from his engagement," said she to herself, "I will give him no trouble," and she sat down and wrote, requesting him to discontinue his visits. She wept over it a flood of tears; but she was resolute until she had despatched the note to his residence. Then she repented of it, and then again reasoned herself into the belief that she had acted right. She waited for the result; not without many anxiously cherished hopes that he would call for an explanation. But she only learned that the note was delivered into his hands; and about a month afterwards he sailed for England. This was an end to the matter. Charles went into business at Liverpool, but never married, and Harriet remained single; devoted her life to the care of her aged mother, and ministering to the wants of the poor and distressed around her.

About forty years after Leland left Philadelphia, Harriet paid a visit to New-York, and dining in a large company one day, an old gentleman, who it seems was a bachelor, being called upon to defend the fraternity to which he belonged from the aspersions of some of the younger and more fortunate part of the company, told a story about Philadelphia, and a courtship and an engagement, which he alleged was broken off by his capricious mistress, for no other reason than his offering her a new blown Forget-me-not, six weeks before she was to have been made his wife. "But was there no other cause," asked Harriet, who sat nearly opposite the stranger, and eyed him with intense curiosity—"None, to my knowledge, as Heaven is my witness"—"Then what did you do with the other flower?" said Harriet—the stranger gazed with astonishment: it was Leland himself, and he recognized his Harriet, though almost half a century had passed since they had met, and the mischief made by the twin flower, was all explained away, and might have been forty years before, had Charles said he had lost one of the Forget me nots, or had Jane said she found it.—The old couple never married, but they corresponded constantly afterwards, & I always thought Harriet looked happier after this meeting than ever she did before.

Now I have only to say, at the conclusion of my story, to the juvenile reader, never let an attachment be abruptly broken off; let an interview and a candid explanation speedily follow every misunderstanding. For the tenderest and most valuable affections when won, will be the easiest wounded, and believe, there is much truth in Tom Moore's sentiment:

"A something light as air—a look,
A word unkind or wrongly taken—
The love that tempests never shook,
A breath—a touch like this has shaken."

EXTRACT FROM
THE MEMOIRS OF GEORGE II.
BY LORD WALPOLE.

The king had fewer sensations of revenge, or, at least, knew how to hoard them better than any man who ever sat upon a throne. The insults he experienced from his own, and those obliged servants, never provoked him enough to make him venture the repose of his people or his own. If any object of his hate fell in his way, he did not pique himself upon heroic forgiveness, but would indulge it at the expense of his integrity, though not of his safety. He was reckoned strictly honest; but the burning of his father's will must be an indelible blot upon his memory; as a much later instance of his refusing to pardon a young man who had been condemned at Oxford for a most trifling forgery, contrary to all example, when recommended to mercy by the judge—merely because Willes, who was attached to the Prince of Wales, had tried him, and assured him his pardon—will stamp his name with cruelty, though in general his disposition was merciful, if the offence was not murder. His avarice was much less equivocal than his courage: he had distinguished the latter early; it grew more doubtful afterwards: the former he distinguished very near as soon, and never deviated from it. His understanding was not near so deficient, as it was imagined; but though his character changed extremely in the world, it was without foundation; for whether he deserved to be so much ridiculed as he had been in the former part of his reign, or so respected as in the latter, he was consistent in himself, and uniformly meritorious or absurd. His other passions were, Germany, the army, and women. Both the latter had a mixture of parade in them: he treated my lady Suffolk, and afterwards Lady Yarmouth, as his mistresses, while he admired only the Queen; and never described what he thought was a handsome woman, but he drew her picture. Lady Suffolk was sensible, artful and agreeable, but had neither sense nor art enough to make him think her so agreeable as his wife.—When she had left him tired of acting the mistress, while she had in reality all the slights of a wife, and no interest with him, the opposition affected to cry up her virtue, and the obligations the king had to her for consenting to seem his mistress, while in reality she had confined him to mere friendship—a ridiculous pretence, as he was the last man in the world to have taste for talking sentiments, and that with a woman who was deaf! Lady Yarmouth was inoffensive, and attentive only to pleasing him, and to selling peerages whenever she had an opportunity. The queen had been admired and happy for governing him by address; and it was not then known how easily he was to be governed by fear. Indeed, there were few arts by which he was not governed at some time or other of his life; for not to mention the late Duke of Argyle, who grew a favorite by imposing himself upon him for brave; nor Lord Wilmington, who imposed himself upon him for the Lord knows what; the queen governed him by dissimulation, by affected tenderness and deference: Sir Robert Walpole by abilities and influence in the house of commons; Lord Granville by flattering him in his German politics; the Duke of Newcastle by teazing and betraying him; Mr. Pelham by bullying him—the only man by whom Mr. Pelham was not bullied himself. Who, indeed, had not sometimes weight with the king, except his children and his mistresses? With them he maintained all the reserve and majesty of his rank. He had the haughtiness of Henry the eighth, without his spirit; the avarice of Henry the seventh, without his exactions; the indignities of Charles the first, without his bigotry for his prerogative; the vexations of King William, with as little skill in the management of parties; and the gross gallantry of his father, without his good nature or his honesty:—he might, perhaps, have been honest, if he had never hated his father, or had ever loved his son.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.

Many have imagined their limbs to be made of glass, of wax, &c. of enormous size, and of fantastical shape; and others have even fancied themselves dead.

In the memoir of count De Maurepas, published last year, we find an account of a most singular hypochondriac in the person of the Prince of Bourbon; he once imagined himself a *hare*, and would not suffer a bell to be rung in his palace, lest the noise should drive him to the woods; at another time he fancied himself to be a *plant*, and as he stood in the garden insisted on being watered. He sometimes afterwards thought he was *dead*, refused nourishment, for which he said he had no further occasion. This whim would have proved fatal, if his friends had not contrived to disguise two persons, who were introduced to him as his grandfather and Marshall Luxemburg, and who, after some conversation concerning the shades, invited him to dine with marshal Turenne. Our hypochondriac followed them into a cellar prepared for the purpose, where he made a hearty meal. While this turn of disorder prevailed, he always dined in the cellar with some noble ghost.—We are also informed, that this strange malady did not incapacitate him for business, especially when his interest was concerned. This account is drawn from the Appendix to the Monthly Review for December, 1795.

Perhaps antipathies, may not unaptly be placed amongst the effects of the imagination. Chevran observes, there are certain natural antipathies which appear very extraordinary, of which he gives several instances. There have been persons who have fainted at the odour of roses: others, with greater reason, quit the table at the smell of cheese; and I have seen more than one person tremble before a lap-dog. A man was so frightened at the sight of a hedgehog, that he thought for more than two years afterwards, that his bowels were gnawed by this animal. The great Erasmus had such an aversion to fish that he could not suffer the smell without growing feverish. If apples were offered to Duchesne, secretary of Francis the First, the blood gushed from his lips, and a gentleman belonging to the Emperor Ferdinand, was convulsed whenever he heard the mewing of a cat. Henry III. of France, could not sit in a room where a cat was. The Duke of Schomberg had the same aversion.—Vanghneim, the Elector's huntsman at Hanover, fainted or ran away at the sight of a roasted pig. The philosophical Boyle could not conquer a strong aversion to the sound of water running thro', a pipe! La Mothe le Vayer could not suffer the sound of musical instruments, though he experienced a lively pleasure whenever it thundered. The Turkish Spy, who tells us he would rather encounter a lion in the deserts of Arabia, provided he had but a sword in his hand, than feel a spider crawling on him in the dark, judiciously observes, that there is no reasons to be given for those secret antipathies, which are discovered in many men. He humourously attributes them to the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul, and supposes himself to have been once a fly, before he came into his body, and that having been frequently persecuted with spiders in that state, he still remained in dread of his old enemy, and which all the circumstances of his present metamorphoses were not able to efface. In a word, these antipathies are so far from being uncommon, that I doubt not, every one can recollect persons who are susceptible of such affections.

*EXTRACTS.....RELIGIOUS.*

I shall conclude these loose and immethodical hints with a general address to those who content themselves with a decent profession of the doctrines, instead of a diligent discharge of the duties of Christianity. Believe, and forgive me:—you are the people who lower religion in the eyes of its enemies. The openly profane,* the avowed enemies of God and goodness, confirm the truths they mean to oppose, illustrate the doctrines they deny, and accomplish the predictions they disbelieve. But you, like an inadequate and faithless prop, overturn the edifice which you pretend to support.—When an acute and keen eyed infidel measures your lives with the rule by which you profess to walk; he finds so little analogy between them, the copy is so unlike the pattern, that this inconstancy of yours is the pass through which his most dangerous attack is made.—And I must confess, that, of all the arguments, which the malignant industry of infidelity has been able to muster, the conduct of professing Christians seems to me to be the only one which is really capable of staggering a man of sense.—He hears of a spiritual and self-denying religion; he reads the beatitudes; he observes that the grand artillery of the Gospel is planted against pride. He then turns to the transcript of this perfect original; the lives which pretend to be fashioned by it. There he sees, with triumphant derision, that pride, self-love, self-sufficiency, unbounded personal expence, and an inordinate appetite for pleasure, are reputable vices in the eyes of those who acknowledge the truth of the Christian doctrines. He weighs that meekness to which a blessing is promised, with that arrogance which is too common to be very dishonourable. He compares that non-conformity to the world, which the Bible makes the criterion of a believer, with that rage for amusement which is not considered as dishonourable in a Christian. He opposes the self-denying and lowly character of the Author of our faith with the sensual practices of his followers. He finds little resemblance between the restraints prescribed, and the gratifications indulged in. What conclusions must a speculative, reasoning sceptic draw from such premises? Is it any wonder that such phrases as a broken spirit, a contrite heart, poverty of spirit, refraining the soul, keeping it low, and casting down high imaginations, should be to the unbeliever "foolishness," when such humiliating doctrines are a "stumbling block" to professing Christians, who cannot always cordially relish a religion which professedly tells them it was sent to stain the pride of human glory, and to exclude boasting?

But though the passive and self-denying virtues are not high in the esteem of good sort of people, yet they are peculiarly the evangelical virtues. The world extols brilliant actions; the Gospel enjoins good habits and right motives: it seldom inculcates those splendid deeds which make heroes, or those sounding sentences which constitute philosophers; but it enjoins the harder task of renouncing self, of living uncorrupted in the world, of subduing besetting sins, and of not thinking of ourselves more highly than we ought. The acquisition of glory was the precept of other religions, the contempt of it is the perfection of Christianity.

Let us then be consistent and we shall never be contemptible, even in the eyes of our enemies. Let not the unbeliever say that we have one set of opinions for our theory, and another for our practice; that to the vulgar,

We shew the rough and thorny way to heav'n,
While we the primrose path of dalliance tread.

It would become our characters as men of sense, of which consistency is a most unequivocal proof, to choose some rule and abide by it. An extempore Christian is a ridiculous character. Fixed principles will be followed by a consistent course of action; while indecision of spirit will produce instability of conduct. If there be a model which we profess to admire, let us square our lives by it. If the Koran of Mahomet, or the revelations of Zoroaster, be a perfect guide, let us follow one of them. If either Epicurus, Zeno, or Confucius, be the peculiar object of our veneration and respect, let us fashion our conduct by the dictates of their philosophy; and then, though we may be wrong, we shall not be absurd. But if the Bible be in truth the word of God, as we profess to believe, we need look no farther for a consummate pattern. Let us then make it the rule of practice here, if it is indeed to be the rule of our judgment hereafter.

* In the last days shall come scoffers walking after their own lusts, &c. 3 Pet. c. iii. v. 3. with a multitude of other texts to the same purpose.